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Description

Method for updating subscriber-related data in a telecommunications network.

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~~The invention relates to a method as claimed in the precharacterizing clause of patent claim 1.~~

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Local and trunk switching centers generally have access 10 to external or integrated devices for producing announcements. Such announcements may be simple system announcements (for example: "number unobtainable") or announcements composed of individual fragments (for example: "This subscriber's telephone number has 15 changed, the new telephone number is 123456"). Even complete dialogs for identification and activation of the desired function are offered in conjunction with the handling of intelligent network features (for example: calling card service) or for controlling 20 subscriber service features by the subscriber (for example: block outgoing calls), with the aid of an announcement technique and DTMF/speech recognition.

Until now, the announcement and speech recognition data 25 records required for this purpose have been subject to changes only very rarely, but the present-day competition between network operators has led to the frequency of changes to these data records having increased to a major extent:

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For example, announcements must have up-to-date and informative contents. (For example: up-to-date advertising announcements from the company for callers who are waiting for a free line to this company's call 35 center). It must be possible to produce dialogs for new services quickly, and this necessarily results in a more frequent need to change the announcement element and the keyword stores for the speech recognizer. In

the same way, up-to-date information for fax retrieval when a large number of subscribers are calling at the same time must be produced on a daily basis (for example: television programs with additional 5 information by fax retrieval).

In order to achieve the maximum level of flexibility, the network operators and their customers can, using the prior art, generate the databases associated with 10 them by means of their own infrastructure (for example the customer's PC environment) and without any devices in the switching network, and can then supply these (for example by means of an ISDN dialed connection or via the Internet) to the announcement and dialog 15 devices in the telecommunications network. By way of example, the major customer of a network operator can in this way update his announcement by transmitting the announcement (which has been produced on his PC) with the latest advertising content via a dialed connection 20 to an announcement device, or simply by speaking the new announcement to the announcement device, using a telephone terminal.

In order to make it possible to produce such 25 information, which is provided from devices in the telecommunications network, with sufficiently little blocking for large scale retrieval, this information is offered simultaneously by a large number of devices in the telecommunications network, with these devices also 30 being distributed physically. The switching center which is associated, for example independently of the source, with a current connection request, in order to provide an announcement, dialog or fax retrieval, is in general accessed on the basis of a standard telephone 35 number, which is applicable throughout the network, with functions being implemented by the intelligent network. This can be done, for example, based on the shortest route for the connection between the

subscriber and the selected switching center providing the desired announcement, fax or dialog function.

The updating processes mentioned above relate to the databases stored in these devices. The updating process is preceded by an authorization check using a personal identification number (PIN), in the same way as any associated dialog with the user. After the updating process, a trial activation can be carried out, which is likewise controlled by the operator (for example monitoring the announcement or trial activation of the speech recognizer for new keywords). After this, the new database can be activated throughout the network. At this time, at the latest, it is necessary to make the updated data available both in the same switching center and throughout the network to all the announcement, fax retrieval and dialog machines associated with that respective network customer.

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This results in the following technical problem:

How can the database (which is loaded in an announcement, fax retrieval or dialog device in a switching center for the purpose of trial activation) for an individual network customer be made available in the same switching center and throughout the network to all the announcement, fax retrieval and dialog devices associated with this customer, without the customer explicitly needing to address the devices involved and having to carry out and monitor sequential transmission of the updated database at the customer end. A further problem that arises in this case is that fault situations in the network (for example failure of a switching center or of a device that is involved) or changes to the network topology (for example extensions to the announcement capacity in the switching centers) can affect the operator interface of the announcement, fax retrieval and dialog customer, and may thus

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necessitate specific action. A further problem is that time restrictions (for example changes relating only to specific times of the day) or dependencies on the network operator (for example the use of maintenance personnel) exist and, finally, there is a risk of data being lost.

In the prior art, this has resulted in the installation of service devices in order to solve this problem.
10 These are referred to as intelligent peripherals IP and are integrated either in the network nodes or in the peripherals of the switching centers.

However, a solution such as this results in the problem
15 that changes which a network customer wants to make to his database are loaded exclusively by the network operator into the entire network, since only the network operator is able to address those switching centers which are relevant for the respective network
20 customer and the large number of peripheral devices which are contained in these switching centers and have an integrated IP function. This results in time delays, out-of-date data, and dependency on the network operator.

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25 The invention is based on the object of finding a way in which information can be updated from the customer end easily, reliably, at the right time and in a user-friendly manner.

30 Based on the precharacterizing clause of patent claim 1, the invention is achieved by the features specified in the characterizing part of that claim.

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35 The invention has the particular advantage that administrative measures are taken to ensure that, for each data record which is stored in one of the service devices, a list is kept of the addresses of the other

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service devices which likewise keep this data record, that each data record can be addressed in a standard manner throughout the network, and that a change, initiated by the customer, to the data record is carried out on one, and only one, of the service devices which keep that data record, and this service device reports this change throughout the network to the other service devices. This is associated with the advantage that changes to the announcement, fax and dialog functions can be carried out not only by the network operator but also, in particular, by the customer himself.

Advantageous developments of the invention are included in the dependent claims.

The invention will be explained in more detail in the following text with reference to an exemplary embodiment, which is illustrated in the figures, in which:

Figure 1 shows the typical architecture of a communications system

Figure 2 shows an architecture of a service device which is integrated in a switching center, and

Figure 3 shows the connection processes and internal communication between integrated service devices.

Figure 1 shows the typical architecture of a communications system with unduplicated peripheral devices. A communications system such as this comprises peripheral devices LTG₁...LTG_n (access devices for subscribers or lines), a central computer platform CP, a message distribution device MB, and other, central units (switching matrix SN, protocol termination

devices CCNC (for example #7), background memory MD, control devices BCT).

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5 The peripheral devices $LTG_1 \dots LTG_n$ carry out major switching tasks associated with the speech channels of the peripheral device. They thus contain switching, operating and administrative programs as well as the data information associated with the device, such as the access situation, signaling, authorizations,
10 telephone numbers, individual characteristics of connecting lines and subscriber connections, as well as the extent state and configuration of the peripheral device. Devices IP which have the function of service devices are integrated as part of an integrated
15 solution in one of the peripheral devices LTG_{IP} .

The central computer platform CP is used for coordinating control of the setting up and clearing of connections and for the reactions to administrative
20 configuration changes and configuration changes resulting from faults. The peripheral devices $LTG_1 \dots LTG_n$ are connected to one another via the message distribution system MB, and are connected to the common computer platform CP. The other central system
25 components provide the switching system with specific functions, for example for the connection of voice channels, the processing of signaling protocols, the provision of the operator interface, or the storage of bulk data.

30 Figure 2 shows how the service devices IP are inserted in a peripheral device LTG_{IP} in the communications system. In this case, the service devices IP are in the form of integrated announcement devices OCANEQ, with
35 whose aid a further integrated announcement device OCANEQ is updated and customer announcements are made. Announcement, dialog and speech recognition functions are also integrated in the peripheral device LTG_{IP} .

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First of all in figure 2, the process of setting up a connection V_1 to an integrated announcement device OCANEQ via an analog connecting line or an ISDN connecting line is controlled by a subscriber (direct recording). The process of setting up connections can likewise be controlled separately via a PC. Once the speaking of the announcement text to the integrated announcement device OCANEQ has been completed, the latter sets up a further connection V_2 to a further integrated announcement device OCANEQ in a further peripheral device LTG (single update). The integrated announcement device OCANEQ arranged there is updated using the announcement text. If the original integrated announcement device OCANEQ has failed, a further connection V_3 can be set up to once again store the transmitted announcement text back in the original integrated announcement device OCANEQ on startup (mass update after repair).

One refinement of the invention provides for the service devices to be integrated as external service devices IP or external intelligent peripherals IP - referred to as IPs, for short, in the following text - in the switching nodes.

Sak a. 97

The invention now provides for the announcement, fax retrieval and dialog capacities of the telecommunications network to be administered. In particular in this case, an association is made between the specific capacity and the customer using this capacity. The peripheral devices LTG_{IP} which provide the corresponding customer announcements, fax retrieval data or speech recognition data in the communications systems or external intelligent peripherals IP are informed, in the course of administration of these network functions, of the list (which is associated with the respective data record to be stored) of all the other integrated or external intelligent

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peripherals IP in the network which keep this data record available. In this case, the data record is identified by a standard network index (for example the fragment number of the announcement fragment).

5 Furthermore, the list of the further internal or external intelligent peripherals IP includes the network-standard addresses of the IPs themselves. In general, this may be a list of telephone numbers which are applicable throughout the network, and in the case
10 of integrated IPs, it may also include the connection situations of the integrated IPs applicable within the switching center.

When setting up a new database, deleting an existing
15 database or making changes to the network topology (for example upgrading the devices in the network which provide the desired function), the relevant address lists in the associated IPs are updated within the switching center and/or throughout the network. Each IP
20 thus knows the address of the other IPs which are associated with each customer-specific data record and keep this data record. Furthermore, the data record for each relevant IP can be addressed in a standard manner throughout the network.

25 During operation, the customer-specific data records are called up on the basis of widely differing criteria (for example as a function of the load or as a function of the source) via the IPs which keep that data record.
30 If a customer wishes to update his data record (for example to load the current advertisement for today), then, in principle, he can be routed to each of the IPs which keep this data record, for the purpose of updating, trial activation and subsequent activation of
35 the data record throughout the network. This is particularly advantageous for providing an updating functionality which is available as widely as possible. The previous data record remains fully available

throughout the network during the loading of the updated data record and trial activation.

If the customer is satisfied with the trial activation,
5 he initiates the updating of the data record throughout
the network. This means that the new data record is
made available to be called up in the network in the IP
addressed for the purpose of updating, and the previous
10 data record is deactivated or deleted. (The newly
loaded announcement is thus, in the simplest case,
available at this stage via the IP that handles the
updating process while, in contrast, the further IPs,
which provide this customer announcement, are still in
15 the short term playing the previous announcement until
they are updated.)

A background process in the first IP to be updated now
carries out the task of updating the data record to be
updated in the other IPs. On the basis of the list
20 (mentioned above) of the other IPs with this data
record, this IP now sets up successive temporary
connecting paths to a further IP in which said data
record is to be updated. Such connecting paths may be
dialed connections (that is to say, in principle, one
25 IP successively calls all the other IPs that are
affected) or switching operations, within the switching
center, between integrated IPs, that is to say usages
of a port of a relevant further IP.

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30 Once the updating has been carried out, connections
such as these are cleared down once again. If it has
been possible to set up a connection, then the actual
updating, that is to say the transmission of the
amended data record in the further IP, requires
35 communication between the IPs that are involved. For
example, the IP that is being addressed must know the
index of the data record to be updated. The nature of
the update may also need to be signaled (for example,

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in the case of announcements, the playing of the start and end tone, or protocol-protected transmission via PPP). It must also be possible to transmit the readiness of the addressed IP for updating, as well as 5 success acknowledgement, failure acknowledgement and repetition request, between the two IPs. Network-wide user-to-user messages and/or reports carried within the switching center via the message distribution system may also be used for such information interchange 10 between the relevant IPs. If it is not possible to contact an IP to be updated, as can occur, for example, due to hardware failures, then the background process mentioned above will start updating attempts once again, cyclically. An updating connection which has 15 been switched to another IP can be used to update a number of data records. This connection is expediently cleared only when there are no further data records for this IP, which is setting up the connection, to be updated in the direction of the further IP.

20 Particularly when long data records need to be distributed between a large number of IPs, the time required for a complete network-wide update may rise in an unacceptable manner. In cases such as this, the 25 updating connection may be given a wider bandwidth (for example $n \times 64$ kbit/s), and/or a number of other IPs may be updated at the same time.

If a customer amends his data record within a short 30 time period, then it is feasible for a further update to the same data record to be initiated by a second IP even before completion of the first network-wide or switching-center-internal update of the data record by a first IP.

35 From the point of view of a further, third IP to be updated, the already obsolete data record could thus in principle overwrite the more recent customer data

record that had already been stored here, as a result of the background processes for updating of this data record being active at the same time. In order to preclude such situations, the time at which the updated
5 data recorded is loaded by the customer is also stored as a time stamp in the data describing the data record. Since an obsolete data record should never overwrite a more recent data record, it is possible to compare the associated time stamps to ensure that only the actually
10 up-to-date data record is disseminated throughout the network and within the switching center.

When an IP that has failed becomes available again after being repaired, it can explicitly request that
15 its databases be updated by one of the other IPs by setting up an updating connection (possibly with a wider bandwidth), and by corresponding communication with the further IP.

20 Figure 3 shows the possible switching processes and internal communication between integrated IPs for updating customer-specific announcement data records. In particular, this indicates how the connection V_2 is set up from the integrated announcement device OCANEQ₀ in the peripheral device LTG₀ to the integrated announcement device OCANEQ₁ in the peripheral device LTG₁. In this case, the peripheral device LTG₀ first of all makes use of a port on the integrated announcement device OCANEQ₀ and a port on the integrated announcement
25 device OCANEQ₁. These connection requests are processed by the central control device CP. This results in the control device CP transmitting to the peripheral device LTG₀ the set-up C (port x), set-up C (port y) and seizure CBT (port y, channel y) messages. Furthermore,
30 the control device CP transmits the seizure CBT (port x, channel x) message to the peripheral device LTG₁. The peripheral device LTG₀ then transmits the set-up complete message to the peripheral device LTG₁, which
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sends an acknowledgement message address complete to the peripheral device LTG₀.

The actual updating of the newly addressed announcement
5 text is then carried out by the peripheral device LTG₀. To do this, it sends the message Start Update Fragments via Port x (bit-stream/message based) to the peripheral device LTG₁. This message is acknowledged by a ready message. After this, the peripheral device LTG₀ sends
10 the update fragment n message to the peripheral device LTG₁, which acknowledges this message with the message ready or rejected. Finally, an executed message is transmitted to the peripheral device LTG₀ which, as the final action, transmits the end update fragments
15 message to the peripheral device LTG₁, which terminates the updating sequence, with this being acknowledged by an acknowledgement message. The connection V₂ which has been set up between the integrated announcement devices OCANEQ₀, OCANEQ₁ via local switching matrices GS
20 arranged in respective peripheral devices LTG₀, LTG₁ is then cleared.

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